



Making
Cities
Work

ZIMBABWE

Capital: Harare (2000)
Largest City: Harare 1,791,000
2nd Largest City: Bulawayo 824,000

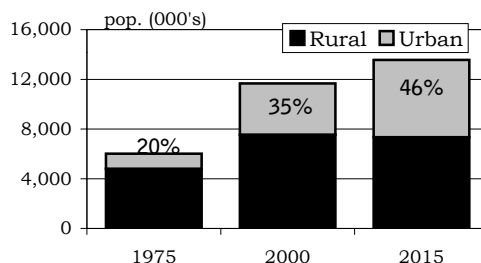
2000 Population	11.7 m. million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.2%
GDP (2000)	\$28.2 billion
GDP per capita	\$2,417
GDP growth	-6.1%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$480
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	2.8 m. million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

4,121,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 2.8%
Rural -0.2%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	
5-9.9 m	
2.5 - 4.9 m	
.75-2.49 m	2

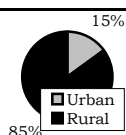
Urban Migration Trends

Much rural-urban migration still takes place causing informal settlements in Harare, already experiencing stress due to sprawl.

Urban Poverty

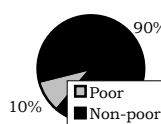
412,100
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN ZIMBABWE



15% of the
country's poor
live in
urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



10% of
the urban
population
is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('90-'91) 15.6
Harare ('93) 5.0

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1997)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	28%	68%
Industrial	32%	8%
Services	40%	24%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 2000) 50.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT. Increased poverty is a result of higher unemployment rates, reduced real income and less government services. Altogether, this has led to a highly volatile situation, particularly in the urban areas. Company closures have pushed Zimbabwe's unemployment rate to an unprecedented 70% rate as of June 2002.

Decentralization

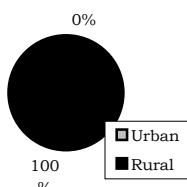
Sample Urban Area: Harare, pop. 1.8 million

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set some of local tax levels	Able to choose all contractors for projects
Able to set some of user charges	Funds transfer is not known in advance
Able to borrow some of funds	Central government can remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

0
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

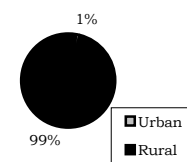


0% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	0	0%
Rural	1,736	23%
Total	1,736	15%

41,210
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



1% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	41	1%
Rural	3,699	49%
Total	3,740	32%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	84.6	*	85.3	75.9
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	2.8%	*	3.3%	3.0%

Crime

The International Crime Victim Survey conducted in Zimbabwe in 1996 polled respondents about eleven main forms of victimization including theft, vandalism, burglary, assault and sexual incidents. In 1996, 1,006 people reported being victims of crime in urban settings. In addition, Harare is increasingly becoming a beehive of stinging conmen and conwomen whose activities are also fast spreading into the rural areas.